on Monday.

PUBLIC MONEY FOR PRIVATE USE.

TRIAL OF EX-TREASURER SPRAGUE-RODMAN TELLS MORE SECRETS-MONEY LENT TO SPRAGUE'S FRIENDS-OPENING REMARKS FOR THE DEPENSE. The trial of ex-Treasurer Sprague was resumed yesterday in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn. Rodman testified that Sprague offered to give him \$50,-000 if he would leave the city for six months. At various times, moreover, Sprague borrowed large sums from the Brooklyn Trust Company and the Falton and Nassau Banks, and these were added to the city funds to cover the defaults. Rodman testified, too, that money was lent to friends of Sprague, and on its return the principal was paid back to the city while the interest was divided between Sprague and himself. Mr. Barnard made the opening speech for the defense. He charged Rodman with being a perjurer, recounted the rise and fall of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and laid stress upon a transaction of \$55,000 which was lent to the Brooklyn Trust Company and paid back by Sprague to the

city when he ascertained that Mills and Rodman had

not kept their promises. The case will be resumed

THE PROCEEDINGS. The reëxamination of M. T. Rodman by Mr. Van Cott was continued. The witness said that on June 6 he paid into the city funds the amount of the Utiev Hare check. The note reads, " Pay to the order of cash Utley Hare's note for \$1,000-M. T. Rodman." It was charged to his account and deposited June 7. On that day there is an excess in the deposits of \$982. The amount of the check was \$981 92. He was not acquainted with Utiey Hare, but might have seen him. He was absent from the city three days in the Summer of last year, being unwell. He returned because it was reported that he had absconded. Sprague said that if he would go away for six months or more he would give him a note for \$50,000, which should be paid. Sprague also promised to pay all his expenses and give money to live n. The witness refused to take the money, when sprague begged him to go away, if only for two or three days, so that Sprague could make arrangements with his bondsmen in New-York.

Q. You testified that when you began drawing these cuecks, Mr. Sprague asked you to "fix this or that for him" in connection with the carstock, &c. I want to know if you understood what he meant ! (Objected

Mr. Van Cott-This is an agency question. Certain sums were on certain dates abstracted from the city fands, and used for the purchase of car, theater, and bank stock. It is in evidence that these transactions were done by Rodman with the knowledge of Sprague, given in some form of words which was understood s argument will be made that Sprague gave no order for the use of these moneys. Rodman was not acting for his own interest, but as the agent of Sprague. He would show that the witness fully understood the ambiguous instructions. He would also show that the sams of money lent was returned not to Rodman, but used to cover the deficiency in the city's money.

Mr. Kernan-Rolman was Deputy-Treasurer, an official, so that he acted on his own responsibility. It is easy for him to shield himself and place the crime upon moether's shoulders. But we do not wish to know what he understood; let bim give the facts, and let the jury

Judge Moore said that he had no doubt but that the both placed the same construction on the words, and therefore, he should admit the testimony.

PUBLIC MONEY LOANED TO PRIENDS.

The witness said he understood by the term "fix it laterals. On Dec. 20, 1870, \$2,500 went to the credit of the city as an "over deposit." This was Marray's re turn of the money loaned. The check was \$2.872 57; the turn of the money loaned. The check was \$2.552 57; the \$1,569 went to the city, and the \$02 57 was divided between Sprague and the witness, sprague taking five-sevenths and the witness two-sevenths. The other check of Marray was for \$8,166 33; \$5,000 went to the city, and the balance was divided as before. The \$6,000 vas not deposited in the Trust Company, but in the Nassau Bank. Marray's check for \$6,074 66 was deposited in the same way. On Oct. 25, 1872, Mr. Sprague borrowed \$45,000 from the Trust Company in the name of K. M. Collen, but undermath his name are the initials "C. A. S." The security was valued at \$50,750, and the foun was made at 7 per cent. There is an excess in the deposits of that day of \$50,000. On the same day \$20,000 was borrowed from the Nassau Bank in the rame of Sprague, \$15,00 of which was added to the \$5,00 for deposit in time city fands, and the other \$5,00 see screenied in Sprague's account. On Aug. 6, 1872, Sprague borrowed \$28,500 from the Folton Bank, and on that day the excess at the deposits was \$25,133 29. The wisness kept a memorandum of the amounts of the city's minorey used. He did not know where this was now, as he gave it to Sprague. He suggested to Sprague that the money should be borrowed to cover up this didlicincy, as it was amoving him deally. He salary as Deput. Treasurer was \$1,000 per year. He had no real estate or personal property. When he first went into the Trust Company he was worth mothing, and he went out the same way. [Langhter.] He had no money to buy callaterals and had never lent money to Sprague. He had no other way to 'fix it' for papers in an iron box. He bever had any handling of the securities only by Sprague's direction. He took the Long Island Clab note from Browster's at Sprague's request, and returned it to him. Marray first appeared as a borrower from the Trust Company in September, 172. He barrowed \$6,000, and gave as security \$9 shared of the Falton Eank stock, this being the precise number

res for which the \$8,200 was paid by Sprague RODMAN WEAK ON CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In reply to Mr. Barnard's questions, Rodman said that he was lodged in jail on a charge of embezzling the city's money; he was indicted also, but he did not know what for ; he had been promised indemnity on the indictments upon giving testimony for the prosecution; after he made his statement before the Grand Jury he was allowed to go on nominal bait; he was in on July 20, when the Trust Company suspended; the conversation about the \$50,000 took place at his house; he had two such interviews with Sprague; at one of them Sprague said that he was very anxious to have the witness go away; he said that they would both be longed in State Prison if they did not "ix something;" Sprague begged and implied him to go away, and promised to give him \$50,000 and his expenses if he would. The witness did not remember whether the names of Sanger and Low (Rodman's bondsmen) were mentioned at the interview. He did not receilect Mr. Sprague's saying, "Sanger and Low will do something towards making up your deficiency to the city." He did not think that "the whole sum and substance of the interview was to make good his own dehelency to the city." There was so much excitement about that time that he could not now receilect much that happened. He did not remember if anyone clae was present at their interviews. He might have met Sprague at the Long Island Club, and asked him for the key of the safe, but he did not remember it. He did not remember receiving the key.

G. Did you not get the key from Sprague and keep it ments upon giving testimony for the prosecution; after

Did you not get the key from Sprague and keep it Q. Did you not get the key from Sprague and keep it until night, and then after all the officers of the Trust Company had gone away, go down to the office with another person, open the sale and carry away a number of papers! A. I did not; at least I am not aware that I did; I do not recoilect seeing Surregate Veeder at the interview with Sprague; he went from the Clob to Judge McCue's office direct.

Q. Did you not obtain the key from Sprague in Mr. Veeder's presence! A. Now that you call my attention to it, I do remember getting the key; when I got the key it is quite likely that I went to the Trust Company's office and opened the sate, but I think It was not after sundown.

Q. Did any one go with you? A. I am not aware that

any one did.

Q. Do you know a man named Fred. Smith. A. Yes, he is a broker in New York. I was not aware that Smith accompanied me to the safe. He might have done so. Smith and I might have opened the safe and carried away some papers, but I was not aware of it. I am certain that I did not carry auy of Sprague's papers

somition of might have opened the safe and carried sava some papers, but I was not aware of it. I am certain that I die not carry acy of Sprague's papers away.

He testified that his private account during the fireceptors was large, but it did not consist of loans negotiated for others. The greater part of it was obtained in 1873, his private operations were principal transactions were its fireceptor of the same of the controller the count of the second year it is \$00,000, and at the end of the child year it is \$00,000. The Williamante transactions began in November, 1872. Sprague's took in private account in \$24,000. He had the first conversation with \$100,000. The Williamante transactions began in November, 1872. Sprague's took in private account in \$24,000. He had the first conversation with \$100,000. The Williamante transactions began in November, 1872. Sprague's took in the collaterist of the money fram the Fulto Hank; he did not remanded the interest was not the resunting that \$3,000 in excess of what he needed had been for the same of the money fram the Fulto Hank; he did not state that sprague owed him \$0,000 and he had placed it to Sprague's collaterist from the safe to get the loans in October, 1872; he also got the money fram the Fulto Hank; he did not state that sprague owed him \$0,000 and he mainted it settled; he did not remander state in the first of the money fram the hadine to the first company stated as \$200,316 c0, was false. The first company stated as \$200,316 c0, was false and all the succeeding weekly reports were false; the freports in regard to the other banks are correct in reference to the Willowsk. Transaction a mortgage for \$1, 1872, he had and where deposited. The haliance had all the succeeding weekly reports were false; the reports in regard to the other banks are correct in reference to the Willowsk. Transaction a mortgage for \$1, 1872, he had an admitted that the succeedi

given by Rodman in his testimony were correct. Mr. Van Cott then announced that the prosecution would rest at this point.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE. A recess was taken, and upon the reassembling of the Court Mr. Barnard made his opening address for the de fense. He first referred to the imprisonment of Rodman, and the long time which elapsed after his arrest before he was taken before the Grand Jury. From the examination made by Mr. Warren it was discovered that there was a deficiency of \$102,000, and Radiman lay in Jail charged with appropriating this large sum of money to his own use. Whether he was also charged with emberzing the \$34,000 everdraft on the Trust Company, Mr. Barnard did not know. He then referred to the report that Rodman was to be set free after giving testimony against Sprague. He claimed that every dollar charged in the indictiment as having been stolen had been returned to the Treasury. He took up several of the amounts alleged to have been embezzied, and showed that they were loaned to Marray or others, and promptly returned, as admitted by Rodman. The other transactions in ear, theater, and bank stock, making a total of less than \$50,000, seems to have been returned to the city by the excess deposit of \$60,000 on Oct 25, 1872. Admitting that the money was withdrawn by Sprague, here one sees it returned. He then gave a brief sketch of the Trast Company, and referred to Sprague as a popular man, who was "totally unfit to perform the duties of his office," he being not acquainted or familiar with figures or bookkeeping. When elected, the Trust Company of Sprague to appoint Rodman as his deputy, and the Treasurer having great confidence in him, gave him full charge of the office. There was one thing for which Sprague he was taken before the Grand Jury. From the examiperform the duties of hisoffice," he being not acquainted or familiar with figures or bookkeeping. When elected, the Trust Cempany got Sprague to appoint Rodman as his deputy, and the Treasurer having great confidence in him, gave him full charge of the office. There was one thing for which Sprague was to blame. In 1869 or 1870 the Central Bank failed, and within a day or two Rodman and Mills went to Sprague and said, "Here, the Central Bank has failed, and we have just made a loan to them for \$55,600, taking their stock as security. You must let us have that money from the city funds." At first Sprague refused, but on being assured that it would soon be paid he allowed it to be done. This, he claimed, was the only instance where the city's money was used with Sprague's knowledge. When the suspension took place, Sprague asked Rodman if the city accounts were all straight. Rodman replied, "Yes, all but that \$55,000." Sprague thought this had been settled long ago, but he at once raised the money to settle it. Then beginning to doubt Rodman, Sprague asked Mr. Warren to examine the city accounts. Since then Rodman had handed over some money to thei Controller, and Sprague had given up every doilar's worth of property to make good the deficiency of the existence of which he did not know. When Sprague went into the Treasuryship in 1859 he was worth \$200,000; he was worth nothing now. In conclusion Mr. Barnard believed that Rodman stood before the jury a self-convicted property to make good the deficiency of the existence of which he did not know. When Sprague went into the Treasuryship in 1850 he was worth \$200,000; he was worth problem the deficiency of the existence of which he did not know. When Sprague went into the Property of the existence of which he did not know. In conclusion Mr. Barnard believed that Rodman stood before the jury a self-convicted method. that Rodman stood before the jury a self-conperjurer. ge Moore then adjourned the further examination case until Monday at 10 a. m.

A RECEPTION TO CARL SCHURZ.

HONORS TO CHARLES SUMNER. SPEECHES BY JOHN WEISS, DR. BARTOL, J. G. WHIT-TIER, SENATOR SCHURZ, C. P. CRANCH, AND OTHERS.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, April 30. The concluding event of Senator Schurz's visit to Boston was a reception to him, this afternoon, at the house of Mrs. Sargent of Radical Ciub fame. It was perhaps the most brilliant of the many brilliant gatherings which these hospitable parlors have witnessed. They were full of flowers and fragrance; of women wise, witty and winsome, and men honored and gifted and famous. On a stand was Milmore's grand bust of Sumper-a stately and noble presentment, by which Mr. Sumper expressed his desire to be known to posterity. In front of this at a little distance, sat Carl Schurz himself, with his graceful wife by his side. Not far off was the poet Longfellow, with his countenance as serene and refined and full of gracious charm as one of his own poems. Whittier was near at hand, a man whose very look is a benediction. Clergymen, and men of letters, and politicians, and artists, and solid Boston merchants-take it all in all, such a company is seldom gathered together! The poet Stedman told the "interviewer" who sifted him that the literary center was being removed from Boston to New-York; but one felt to-day as if the Hub had not yet been shorn of its

John Welss opened the proceedings by an eloguen tribute to the moral worth of Mr. Sumner-a man of deeds rather than professions. Mr. Sargent followed him with a brief speech; and then Dr. Bartol, who took occasion to express the general sense of obligation to Mr. Schurz for his noble oration of yesterday, and also for his stand in Congress against inflation. Mr. Potter made some remarks full of feeling and appreciation; and then, wonder of wonders, the poet was persuded to stand upon his feet-the first time I have ever known him to speak in any assembly-and say a few words. Like the rest he thanked Mr. Schurzwhose oration has filled the friends of Sumner with enthusiasm-and thanked him, as Dr. Bartol had done; though to set the dead down as ever so slightly falling short of perfection was half a pain to one who thad loved him so wholly.

Then Mr. Schurz, who had come with the understand-

ing that he was not to speak, was entreated for a few words, and spoke them with such simplicity and fervor as we who heard them will never forget. In answer to Mr. Whittier, he alluded to his own love for Sumner. He said they had fought together through many a struggle; not side to side, but back to back, so as to offer an front all around - they two against so many. He was a man of peace; but he had seen enough of war to catch the soldier's black cloth and heavily mounted with silver. spirit, who, when his comrade falls beside him, lifts the The floral offerings were very beautiful. At dear corse with one arm, and cuts away at the enemy with the other. His beloved old comrade had fallen beside him; and he feit that he was left at once to carry on his work and defend his memory. He alluded to what Dr. Bartol had said of the fight against inflation, and he said if he had seemed, in that, to go somewhat against the wishes and ideas of the section which he represented, it had been because the right must, in the very nature of things, be the best for ad sections; and for the absolute right he meant always and everywhere to contend. Finally, he expressed his grateful pleasure at the manner in which he had been received here; and said that if he had a second home to choose in America he thought he should not go out of Roston. How elequently be speaks-what charm there is in his slight foreign accent, and yet how perfectly he has mastered our hard English tongue I do not need to tell you of THE TRIBUNE. The poet and painter, C. P. Cranch, was the concluding speaker; and his brief speech contained so perfect a picture that I obtained

Cranch, was the concluding speaker; and his brief speech contained so perfect a picture that I obtained permission to give it to you in full:

It may be superfluous for me, who had so slight an acquaintance with Mr. Summer personally, and who saw his public career chiefly from across the Atlantic, to add my humble testimony to the well-deserved culogies which have been spoken by so many eloquent lips. Of his commanding position in our political history, of his micrompromising steadfastness and unshrinking courage, of his persistent assertion of absolute justice in behalf of an oppressed race, and sgainst the overbearing assumptions and brutal assaults of the defenders of Slavery; of his large and far-sighted vision, that made him the prophet of a new era in America—and of his untring labors that the nation should recover its lost ideals—there has been and can be but one opinion, as there has been and humanity.

But allow me to recall one little circumstance, a triffe in itself, yet symbolizing to me the man and his career. Many years ago, long ere the land was convulsed by the earthquake whose premoultry tremors should have proyed on what a volcanio soil we stood, I was staying at Natant with my friend William W. Story, where I afterward met Mr. Summer, then in his sunny and clastic youth, before he was elected to the Senate.

On one of those Summer afternoons I was seated on the shore, busily engaged in panting the picture-queroeks and views in front of Mr. Story's cottage, stretching out towards the sea. All that the picture needed was a figure on the rocks. Just then, at the furthest end of the long ledge, the tail form of Summer appeared, and was at once, in landscape-painters' Isashion, jotted down into the picture. He stood in the right place. But he was

was a figure on the rocks. Just then, at the furthest end of the long ledge, the tail form of Sunner appeared, and was at once, in landscape-painters' fashion, jotted down into the picture. He stood in the right place. But he was quite unconscious of his position, or that any one was observing him. Nor did he stand there as a lounger. He was waiting impatiently for the evening steamboat to bring him the papers from Boston. He had his eye on the State and the nation, while I had mine only on that intile ledge of picturesque rock and that stretching sea, and the tail figure that happened to stand there just at the right moment.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CONVICTS SENT TO AMERICA. ARRIVAL OF SIX DANISH CRIMINALS AT CASTLE GAR-DEN-THEIR PASSAGE PAID BY THE POLICE AUTHORITIES OF COPENHAGEN-PROTESTS OF

THE EMIGRATION BOARD. On the arrival of the steamship Washington from Stettin and Copenhagen on Thursday afterno the Commissioners of Emigration made the unexpected discovery that she had on board six Danish convicts who, having served out their time of imprisonment, had been sent to America at the expense of the police authorities of the City of Copenhagen. The convicts were at once placed in the hands of some of the Castle Garden officers and will be held by them until some plan of action can be determined upon. The convicts are all natives of Copenhagen, and their terms of imprisonment have juried from a few days to several years. ment have evaried from a few units to several years.
Affidavits of five of the party were taken, the other
stelldly refusing to give any information concerning himself. Superintendent Webster addressed a
communication to the Danish Consul, informing him of the arrival of the crimmals, and at the same time sent another letter to Secretary Fish, inclosing the affidavits. The Board asked the State Department what course of action should be pursued in this and similar cases. The present case is the first of the kind which has been called to the attention of the Board since it began its duties, though paupers have occasionally been sent out

in the same way.

The names of the convicts are as follows: Fredericke Oskar Neilson, Christian Johann Edward Möller, Niels Steffenssen, Ola Lanhard Bachmann, Peter Petersen, Frederick Wilhelm Schultan.

Nellson is 24 years of age. In April, 1872, he participated in a riot against the authorities of Copenhagen. A large number of his companions were arrested, but he escaped, and for nearly two years he cluded the officers. In February last he was captured and sentenced to 25 days' imprisonment. A short time after his term of im prisonment had expired, he was furnished by the police authorities of Copenhagen with a ticket to New-York and a draft for \$7 60 payable at the American Emigrant Company's office in this city. Four days before his departure for New York, while at the Police Court in Copenhagen, he saw a number who had been released from prison, and heard some of the police officers pressing upon them the duty of finding some lawful means of livng, or they would be arrested and punished by the authorities in America.

Möller, who is of the same age as Neilson, calls bimself a chimney-sweeper. He was sent to prison Aug. 16, 1871, to serve out a term of 18 months, to which he had been condemned on a charge of theft. At the end of one year he was released from custody, and since that time has been plying his vocation in Copenhagen. He was obliged, however, to report to Police Headquarters every Monday, and at length asked that he might be exempt from this duty. His request was not granted, but he was told that if he would go to America a ticket would be furnished him. He himself paid a small perison of the price of the ticket, and the remaining ex-pense was paid by the pelice authorities. Steffensan was horn at Campanhara.

portion of the price of the texet, and the remaining ex-pense was paid by the police authorities. Selfenseen was born at Copenhagen in 1846. He is a blacksmith by trade, and on Dec. 5, 1879, was imprisoned for 39 days on a charge of false pretenses. On his re-lease he wandered about the country, laboring wherever for 30 days on a charge of false pretenses. On his release he wandered about the country, laboring wherever opportunity off-red, and at one time spent several months in Germany. Whenever he was out of employment he was required to report weekly to the anthorities. At length he fell sick, and while in a hospital at Copenhagen was informed that a request had been made by his aunt for a ficket to take him to America. He received the ticket and a draft for \$100, and believed the expense was defrayed by the police authorities. By one of these he was conducted on hoard the steamer. Baoman, the oldest of the company, was born in Copenhagen in 1822. He is a chimney-sweeper. Helwas arrested for their in June or July, 1869, and on Dec. 4, 1860, was imprisented on a four years' sentence, being charged with their. He served out his full term, and on his release six months ago sought his friends in Copenhagen, and has since been flying with them. He was still obliged, however, to report to Police Headquarters every Monday, and at length asked to be sent to America. He received a ticket and a sum of money equal to that of his companious.

Petersen is only 18 years of age. He was arrested on Aug. 2, 1872, on a charge of false pretenses, and was sent to just for seven days. He was also condemned to receive 20 lashes, and the punishment was executed. He afterward worked as a hos-carrier until April 1, when he sought for a passage to this country, and three day's later received a ticket and a draft for \$7.60.

BURIAL OF A CHRISTIAN PASTOR.

PUNERAL OF THE REV. JOHN N. M'LEOD, D. D. The funeral of the late Rev. John Neil M. Leod, D. D., took place yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, from the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Twelfth-st., between Sixth and Seventh-aves. The pall-bearers were the Rev. John Thompson, D. D.; the Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D.; the Rev. Edward D. G. Prime, D. D.; Judge Gilbert M. Speir, Col. F. A. Conkling James Lenox, Richard Irwin and Robert Gordon. The Rev. Nevin Woodside, the Rev. John Hall, D. D.; the Rev. David Steele, D. D.; the Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.; the Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D.; the Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D., and the Rev. Wm. Wylie occupied the pulpit. The front of the pulpit and the supports of the lamps were heavily draped with massive folds of crape. Beneath and directly in front of the pulpit the collin was placed. It was a plain resewood easket covered with foot of the casket was a broken column it. The base of the column was made of calla lilies and tea-roses. On one side lay a large but simple cross of white roses, while on the other was a simple wreath of roses and violets. At the foot of the casket stood a delicately framed lyre of white camelilas and purple violets. Above this was a beautiful crown of white an yellow flowers. At the head stood a very large basket

filled with all kinds of flowers.

The services opened with a prayer, which was offered by the Rev. Nevin Woodside of Brooklyn. The Rev. John Hail, D. D., then read passages from the Bible. The first address was made by the Rev. David Steele, D. D., of Philadelphia. The solemn event, said he, which brings us together this morning cannot but remind us of our mortality. An ornament to literature and to religion has been unsparingly cut down by the destroyer. We are persuaded from day to day that God is reminding us of the uncertainty of life and warning us to prepare for judg ment. How shall we pay sufficient homage to one whose whole life was spent in the service of the Lord ! He was ever employed in working for the Church of Christ and his sacrifices and hard work have done a great deal to break down a constitution that with more care might have held out for years to come. As pastor of this church he performed the duties of his position for

care might have held out for years to come. As pastor of this church he performed the duties of his position for forty-three years, and every one in his congregation will testify to the faithfulness and constancy with which he attended to them. Although we are here to mourn his less, we have some reason to rejoice, for although he has gone from among us, he has gone to giory; he has gone to the house of the first born.

The second address was madely the Rev. Dr. William Adams. What can have more of an atmosphere of tender pathos about it, he asked, than the death of a Christian pastor. No more crn he minister to those who have looked up to him with peculiar affection, and their affliction is indeed pittful. At the time of his death he was the oldest active minister of the gospel, with the exception of one, in this city. You may tell how many times the sun shines in a year and how many times it rains, but you cannot tell what influence they have had upon the crops and harvests of the world. So it with the works of our lamented brother.

The concluding address was delivered by the Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D. Among other things he said: It seems as if God were calling us one by one, and who knows to whom the next summons may come! The very air shilled with fareweils from the friends of the dying and the dead. Our brother only had time to say, "Lord! Lord!! Come!" and then he disappeared from among us. He has left us, but, my friends, he has gone to a fair more beautiful and peaceful world. He placed his confidence on the Rock, and when death came to strike the blow, he received it but as the call to his Father's house. A voice has come to him, saying, "Go up higher;" and he has entered into the house of the Lord.

The Rev. Thos. E. Vermilyo, D. D., offered the con-

ord. The Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D., offered the concluding prayer, after which the congregation joined in singing the 23d Psaim. The benediction was said by the flev. Win. Wylie, jr., paster of the First Reformed Pres-byterian Church. The remains were interred in Green-

THE SHOOTING OF OFFICER LANE.

Newton Seeley, who shot Officer Lane of the Third Precinct, on Thursday night, while the officer was in pursuit of a thief who had robbed a man, and whom the officer chased on board of the schooner Mary Mon taigue, lying at Pier No. 26 North River, commanded by the father of the prisoner, was captured early vester day. The prisoner admitted that he fired the shot which entered the officer's leg, but claimed that he did it supposing that the vessel was being boarded by river taleves, and that they were endeavoring to broak into the cabin. This is denied by Officer Lane, who says that he demanded admittance to the cabin, announced who he was, and showed his cap and shield at the cabin window. It was only when admittance was refused after these precautions had been taken, and admittance still refused, that he endeavand admittance still refused, that he endeavored to break in the cabin door to secure
the thref, whom he believed had taken refuse there. He
was then fired on. Young Seeley was taken before Justice Fiammer, and by him committed to the Tomba to
await the result of Officer Lane's injuries. Capt. Hiram
Seeley, father of the prisoner, and the deck-hands, John
Steinbacker and Henry Van Peit, who were arrested
soon after the shooting, were discharged from custody.
Officer Lane was much improved yesterday. The ball
was extracted from his leg and he was so far improved
to be taken home. Search is being made for the man

who was robbed by the thief to whom Officer Lane gave chase. He fled when Officer Lanetwas fired on, and has not since been seen by the police. His testimony is important, as he could probably say whether or not the prisoner is the man who stole his pocket-book.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONS.

EFFECT OF THE POLICE AND PARK BILL -- A DISPUTE AS TO THE EXPIRATION OF THE TERMS OF OFFICE OF THE OUTGOING COMMISSIONERS -VIEWS OF THE MAYOR, PRESIDENT GARDNER, AND COMMISSIONER RUSSELL.

The passage of the Police and Park bill and its prompt signature by the Governor was the topic of conversation yesterday among the politicians and officeholders. The act really does not make so much of a change as many had supposed. It reduces the Police and Park Commissioners to four each instead of five; hence the vacancies created by the expiration of the terms of a Police Commissioner and a Park Commissioner will not be filled. The only vacancy to be filled is that of Police Commissioner in the place of Henry Smith, deceased. No one is legislated out of office by the new act. The following was the original composition of the Police and Park Commissioners, as appointed and continued by the Board of Aldermen :

Police Commissioners-Henry Smith, President, held over by the terms of the Charter, term expired in 1877; Oliver Charlick, term expires in 1878; Hugh Gardser, term expires in 1876; Abram Duryce, term expires in 1875; John R. Russell, term expires in 1874. Park Commissioners.-Henry G. Stebbins, President,

held over by the terms of the Charter, term expires in

1877; Philip Bissinger, term expires in 1877; David B. Williamson, term expires in 1876; Salem H. Wales, chosen President on the resignation of Commissioner Stebbins, term expires in 1875; Samuel Hall, term expires in 1874. The official terms of Messrs. Russell of the Police Board and Hall of the Park Commission are supposed to have expired yesterday. It is a question, however, with many able lawyers, whether or not the terms of office of these Commissioners were not to end one year from the day on which the men were sworn into office. The term of office of these Commissioners was for one year, The Police Commissioners were nominated by the Mayor on May 20, 1873, confirmed on the same Cay, and sworu into office on the following day. The Park Commissioners were nominated on the same day, but were not confirmed until several days afterward. Section 25 of the Charter provides that "the persons appointed shall take office on the expiration of the terms of office of the present incumbents, as heerin-after provided, and shall hold their offices until the first day of May in the year in which it is herein provided

that their respective terms shall expire." Section 39 of the Charter provides that "the Police De partment shall have for its head a Board to consist of five persons, to be known as Police Commissioners of the City of New York, who, except those first appointed, shall hold their offices for six years, unless sooner removed as berein provided; but those first appointed shall be appointed and hold office for one, two, three, and five years respectively." The provision applying to the Park Commissioners is similar. It is held that under this section the terms of the outgoing Commissioners are for one year from the date of their appointment.

Mayor Havemeyer was called on yesterday by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, and questioned in regard to these matters. With reference to the date on which the terms of office of the outgoing Commissioners expired, he said he was not prepared to speak authoritatively as yet. He had been informed by lawyers that the incumbents could claim the office til ene year from the date of

the incumbents could claim the office until one year from the date of their being sworn in. There was a diversity of opinion on this point. He was asked whether the new appointer would be a Republican, and the late Commissioner Smith also having been one. The Mayor replied that he could not say there had been a changa of front all the way round, and he preferred to wait a while and survey the field before making an appointment.

President Gardner of the Police Board thought the set was an exceedingly good one. It would make the Board of Police non-partisan. There are now two Democrats in the Board, and he presumed the new Commissioner would be a Republican, to restore the balance. There would be no more of the ternal wrangling ever the fifth Commissioner. The Board would be removed more than ever from the arena of politics, and it could not but tend to make the discipline of the force better. So long as any party had a majority of the Commissioner in the Bard, it would be leftly responsible for the action of the latter. In every way, he believed it would be an improvement.

Commissioner Russell said he had been informed by several lawyer that his term of office was for one year from the date of appointment. S. C. Hawley, Canef Clerk of the Police Board, had, however, informed him that, in his opinion, his term of office explired yesterday. He had no wish to make a factions opposition, and was willing to concede that his term of office explored yesterday. He had been asked by a number of Their charter relating to the appointment of Police Commissioners. He had been asked by a number of Russell all richas to allow his name to be presented to Mayor for appointment to fill the vacancy occasione of Commissioners. He had been asked by a number of Russell all richas to allow his name to be presented to Mayor will not appoint henry those best able to indee that the Mayor deemed him worthy of reappointment, he would accept the position. He did not prize it sufficiently, however, to ask for it.

It is thought by those be

OCEAN TRAVEL BY STEERAGE CHEAPESED. The National Steamship Line made yester-

day a considerable reduction in its rates for steerage passage from Liverpool to New-York. The fare has been \$29 from Liverpool, while the price of prepaid tickets has been \$31. The former rate is now reduced to \$25, and the latter to \$29. To effect this change the National Company has severed its connection with the Atlantic Steamship Conference. This organization is made up of the; principal English steamship companies. Uniform rates of steerage fare have been heretofore adopted by its members, and none have a right to reduce those rates. A month ago the National and Imman Com-panies gave notice that they would leave the Conference on May 1. This was supposed to be preliminary to a general reduction in rates. The National Company, being at length freed from these mutual obligations, reduced its rates at once. The Imman Company, which withdrew with the National, still maintains its former rates, and will probably continue to do so for the present. None of the lines except the National have as yet made the reduction. The agent of the White Star Line says that their rates will not be lowered at once, and it is expected that the National Company will return to the Conference, and not force the other lines down. All are waiting to hear from the chief effices in Europe, where a similar Conference includes the same companies represented in the Conference nere. The German lines are wholly outside of the combination, and will make no reduction in rates.

As the laws of the Conference have had no reference to freight-rates they are little talked about, though there is a prespect of some reduction in the found return. Company, being at length freed from these mutual obli-

of freight-rates they are little talked about, though there a prospect of some reduction in the freight tariff. The ational line has already reduced freights from Liver National line has all and years are all about the sa pool, but from this end they remain about the sa The agent of the National line seems pleased that Company is thus released from the regulations of combination, and anticipates a large addition to thess as a result of the reduced fares,

STOLEN PROPERTY MYSTERIOUSLY RETURNED

The basement of No. 495 Eighth-ave, was entered on Saturday night last by burglar,s who forced open the grating and stole a quantity of jewelry and other articles belonging to Maurice Marks.

The robbery was reported to Capt. McDonnell, and search made for the property. While Detective Murphy was standing on the steps of the station-house on Thursday night, a boy came up and asked tion-house on Thursday night, a boy came up and asked to see Capt. McDonnell. The detective replied that the captain was not in. The boy then handed him a bundle, saying it was for the captain. When Capt. McDonnell arrived he opened the bundle, and found that it contained 33 plain rings, 30 sets of shirt studs, 11 pairs of sleeve buttons, 20 collar buttons, and other articles, comprising nearly everything stolen. Capt. McDonnell believes that the theves were afraid to attempt to sell the property, and so took this means of returning it.

A FERRY DISCONTINUED.

The Bridge-st. Ferry boats discontinued their trips yesterday, the lease of the Company having expired, and it being deemed undestrable by the Company owning the franchise to renew the lease for another year. A notice was placed yesterday upon the gates of the ferry at Bridge-st., in Brookiyn, and James-slip, in New-York, stating that the running of boats had disconrouned, and that outstanding tickets would be redeemed at the ferry-house in New-York City. It is understood that the ferry has stopped running because it did not pay, and the condition of Bridge-st. in Brooklyn is said to have had much to with it, as it needed repairing badly, and had had no work done upon it because many of the property-owners who would be taxed for the of the property-owners who would be taxed for the work voted axainst it. The cost to maintain the run-ning of the ferry was \$250 a day, while for a long time past the receipts, it is stated, have not exceeded \$200. The discontinuance of the ferryboats has thrown 20 men and 9 women out of employment. The Bridgest, Ferry begun running on June 30, 1864, and had been in operation nine years and ten months, when it discontinued on Thursday night. The Company owned two boats, which are said to have been in good condition. There was usually considerable traffic in the early hours of the morning and evening, but during the rest of the day few

people crossed the ferry. The following are the officers of the Company: President, James Marphy: Treasurer, Wm. Laytin; and E. D. Chappel, Superintendent.

MICHAEL NORTON'S RETURN. SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF THE EX-SENATOR IN THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE-HE GIVES BAIL AND IS RELEASED-RUMORS ABOUT THE OTHER

RING FUGTHVES. Michael Norton, the ex-Senator and ex-Court-house Commissioner, appeared like an apparition in the District-Attorney's office yesterday morning and gave ball, as previously agreed upon, in \$5,000 to appear for trial on eight indictments charging him with conspiracy to defraud the city. bondsman was John Purcell of No. 569 Broome-st. Norton was indicted on June 16, 1878, and with him were also indicten John D. Weich, ir., George S. Miller, John J. Walsh, and Thomas Coman, fellow-Commissioners and contractors for the erection of the New Court-house. Eight indictments were found against Norton, soven for conspiracy and one for bribery. About three weeks after the Grand Jury had made their dadings, intima-tion was given to some and others of those persons named that their presence was required at the District-Attorney's office. They all readily responded and gave ball in the required amounts. But when they saw, in December last, the result of the Tweed, Ingersoll, Farrington, and Genet trials, they became stricken with fear and fled. On December 24, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Daniels declared the recognizances upon the indictments found against them forfeited, and on the 26th judgments were filed with the County Clerk

against the bondsmen.

No strong effort was made to bring back the fugitives to whom the necessity to desert their homes and friends was of itself a terrible punishment. Rumor found them sometimes in one place and then in another, the general assumption being that they were together and enjoying themselves. Curiosity was very much aroused to know Norton's whereabouts at the time his affidavit was read in the Supreme Court during a suit instituted by the Tenth National Bank against sait instituted by the Touth National Eark against the city for \$242,579.44, the aggregate of sums claimed to have been loaned by the bank to the Courthouse Commissioners in 1871. Many people doubted the genuineness of the paper. But there is no question that Norton had been in the city a short time before the production of that affidavit. Negotiations have been going on between Norton and the District-Attorney, and the 18tter, naving been informed by the Corporation Counsel that Norton is absolutely necessary as a winness in the suit of the Teath National Bank, has been allowed to visit the city. Every movement in this direction has been so carefully apply secret that Norton's appearance in the District-Attorney's office yesterday was a surprise. What Norton knows about the transactions between the Bank and the Commissioners is, if true, not only famility the claim, but likely to implicate the directors of the Bank in very questionable proceedings. There are nesities collateral points affecting, it is said, other city officials yet unsuspected, which can only be elicited on the Irial. Norton's appearance in the witness chair will therefore be little less scusational than that of the Ring plasterer Garvey in the Hall trul. John J. Walsh, who has been residing in Florida ever since he field from New-York, has been, it is said, anxious to throw himself at the feet of the District-Attorney and confess. But rumor has it that, pending negotiations with this true, he died, and his death is placed at three weeks ago, the news reaching this city yesterday. Comm, too, who it is said is in Camada, is desirous to return, but it is understood no compromise of any sort will be made with him. Another of yesterday's correct rumors was that Woodward was the city for \$242,579 44, the aggregate of sums compromise of any sort will be made was to of yesterday's current rumors was that Woodward was daily expected back to the scene of his successful awarding operations, and that he comes in the interest of Wildam M. Tweed to expose Connonly's doings

MAY-DAY TRANSITIONS.

THE ANNUAL CHANGE OF SCENE MADE IN PLEASANT WEATHER-FEWER PEOPLE MOVING OUT OF TOWN, AND LESS MONEY WASTED ON IRRESPONSIBLE

TEAMSTERS-COST OF TRANSPORTATION. The coming yesterday of the annual festival of disarray and confusion, the day selected for the removal of the household gods, had been heralded by many signs. During the latter part of April many things presaged change. In the rare intervals be tween the rain-falls, moving wagons, piled high with furniture and domestic trappings, were no infrequent sight; while in numerous houses, soon to be deserted, the huddled heaps of goods, and the dismantled and dreary aspect of the rooms betokened speedy exodus. On Thursday the great annual movement set in with force under a favoring sun and with genial airs, and in the streets all over the city above the business section, the appurtenances of despoiled houses were to be seen in transit. Progress slong the sidwalks was embarrassed by streams of furniture which came pouring from many doors. The process of house emigration went on during the day and even encroached upon the night. The bright moonlight was taken advaninge of, and belated wagoners were crossing the ferries at a pretty late hour.

No householder could have desired a more inviting

day for moving than yesterday, and the work of abandonment and occupation began early and ended late. The unwarrantable weather of last month left a great deal undone. Not so much has been accomplished so far as is usual at this date, and more mid-May moving is anticipated than in former years. In the migration this year it has been noticed that very few people are seeking new residences at a distance in the country. Only the nearer towns of New-Jersey, New-York, and Long Island are much sought, and some moving firms declare that many people who ing new homes more convenient of access from the business quarter of this city. A large number of loaded vehicles have gone to Brooklyn. To Finshing and in that neighborhood in Long Island there has been considerable migration. Plainfield, Elizabeth, and the ountry about Paterson and Passaic, are receiving not a few New-Yorkers. The demand for cheaper hou sent many wagon-loads of fine furniture from the most pretentions portion of the city to humbler sections. One

pretentious portion of the city to humbler sections. One extensive master of transportation in the moving line notes a considerable exodus from the choice part of New-York between Fortieth and Sixtleth-sts.

The disposition to economy has made people unwilling to put up with high prices for moving, as well as with costly rentals. All the teamsters agree in saying that they cannot get more than three-quarters of last year's rates. One of the principal owners of trucks said emphatically, "People don't seem to have any money." The igeneral impatience of heavy demands upon the purse prevented many instances of the extertion which has been so common on May Day. The press of applications, however, made truck-owners advance from 25 to 75 per cent upon the prices they were asking in the dulttimes of last monto. Another thing which tended tions, however, made truck-owners advance from 25 to
75 per cent upon the prices they were asking in the dult
times of last monta. Another thing which tended
to keep down prices and to lower the profits of the regular furniture-movers was the
host of unemployed trucks and wagous which in a
busy Spring are occupied in business fransportation
down-town; a great many of these were pressed into
the service for house-moving yesterday and the day
before. No small number of worried fathers of families,
impatient to get their possessions to their new abiding
place, employed the first truckman they could find at a
corner, aithough he might be unlicensed and could give
no proper guarantee for the safety of the goods he took.
Every year the number of those irresponsible teamsters
has grown greater. To their numbers and the lack of
employment for business trucks is due the fact that
the regular furniture-moving employers had little
more business to do yesterday than on the same
day of last year; in some cases not so much. All of
them say that there has been and is to be more moving
this year than ever before. At the office of the principal furniture-mover of the city it was stated that 50
per cent more loads had been carried on Thursday than
on April 30, 1873, while yesterday the work was about
the same as upon May Day of last year. This house had
moved comparatively few to Brooklyn, but had taken a
intge number to the nearer Now-dersey towns, and many
to the amexed districts of New-York. Not a few were moved comparatively few to Brooklyn, but had taken a large number to the nearer New-Jersey towns, and many to the annexed districts of New-York. Not a few were moving into New-York from New-Jersey. The tendency toward houses of cheaper rent was to be observed. A multitude of people were moving from the neighborhood of Fortieth and "Allethasts, some out of town, some to Harlem, and some further down town. The prices given here were, for short distances in the city, \$10 to \$12, where last year \$12 to \$15 had been obtained to York wille, \$10 per load was demanded; to Harlem, \$15 to points outside the city, as Plainfield, Nyack, Portchester, and others, the rates ranged from \$20 to \$10. Another gentleman who every Spring transports a

Another gentleman who every Spring transports a considerable proportion of the movable household effects of New York, said that he had found a generous outpouring to Fig. 1. effects of New York, said that he had found a generous outpouring to Eizabeth, Paterson, Passaic, Hackensack, and other New Jersey towns within easy distance, but hardly any one was going far off. A good many were going to Brookiny and to the towns near it, while Yonkers and its neighborhood are well sought. There was no such rush as some had expected to Fordham, Tremout, and that vicinity. He had observed a general pressure for houses of cheaper rental. Rates of tranportation were lower than in past seasons, and he only got \$10 per load where three years ago the price was \$15. The average in April had been \$6 or \$7 per load for short distances; in the latter part of the month the rates rose to \$2 and \$9, and yesterday from \$10 to \$18 was received. To Brooking from \$15 to \$20 was asked; to Harlem from \$15 to \$17 and \$20; to Fordham, West Farms and thereabouts \$20 and over. Previous to Thursday the average to Brooking had been \$19, to Harlem \$10 and \$12, to Ford-ham \$15 and \$18.

SHERS EASILY SMUGGLED.

The investigation of a few days ago into the smuggling of ten trunks, containing sliks, which arrived by the steamship Russia, has been continued by Special Agent Howe and his officers. The name of the inspector who lpassed the goods is Waldo. For many years he was a sea captain, but for the last four or five years he has been in the Surveyor's Department of the Custom-house. The ten trunks, it will be remembered, contained silks worth \$15,000, the duties on which were \$0,000. Waldo insists that he passed the goods on the order of his superior, Deputy Surveyor Brainard Howell, Mr. Waldo says also that representations had been made to him to the effect that he "need n't trouble his head about the consequences of this investigation," as his superiors would assume the responsibility. He is very positive that the investigation will justify his action in

jast Saturday a leave of absence for four or five days and went thither. It is understood that he has return

the matter. He resides near Poughkeepsie, and obtained

AN UNNATURAL FATHER REBUKED. A man giving his name as Clifton, and claiming to be the father of the young girl Teresa Clifton, alias Small, who was taken from the house at No. 15 First-st., called on President Gardner yesterday and asked that his daughter be returned to him. President Gardner vehemently demanded of him how he dare come there on such an errand after disposing of his own child for \$200 to the keeper of one of the worst panelchild for £20 to the keeper of one of the worst panel-houses in the city. He declared that the visitor was one of the most contemptible wretches he had ever met, adding that he would not give up the calld until ordered to do so by the Court, and that, could he do so, he would send the unnatural parent to the State Prison. The man slunk away. President Gardner had the aff-dayt of the little girl, some of the details of which are revolting, and amply justify President Gardiner in his refusal to give up the child to those who claim to be her parents.

OCEAN PERILS.

THE ABANDONED EUROPE.

STORY OF THE LAST DAYS ON BOARD OF THE PATED STEAMSHIP-CRIEF OFFICER BUCK'S EXPERIENCE Allan Buck, chief officer of the National steamship Egypt, late of the Greece, who took charge of the French steamship Europe after her abandonment by Capt. Lemarié and his crew, arrived at this port on Wednesday. He has made an official statement of his

experience on board the Europe, the main facts of

which are given below in his own words :

wednesday. He has made an official statement of his experience on board the Europe, the main facts of which are given below in his own words:

On Thursday, April 2, I took the bridge after dinner, relieving Mr. Paimer, third officer. He said to me, "There is a steamer to the southward, going the same way." I took the glass and examined her, and saw at one of that she was one of the Transatiantic Company's vessels. I first saw that she had a two-flag signal flying from her mizzenmast, but it was nearly 4 o'clock before I could make it out to indicate." I want immediate assistance." I went down and told capt. Thomas, who had sat down to dinner, and he at once came on deek, when we found that she had another signal at the main, indicating "I am slicking." We immediately lowered our largest boats. I taking charge of one. At this time isbee was a strong wind from the northward, with a heavy sea. My boat was the first alongsido the Europe. I hailed the bridge, and asked the captain what was the matter with his vessel, and he answered in English. "We are sinking, and I wish you to take off our passengers as quickly as possible." So we inside all possible speed to save the people. Capt. Lemaire was the last man to leave. Or reaching the Greece we consulted, and I returned to the Europe about \$1 p. m., with Mr. Douglas, chiof engineer of the Europe, and found there not more than six feet of water, and the fire was still red. We sounded the cargo compartments, and found there no more water than any steemer might have in. We returned to the Europe. He determined to stay by her all night, and at 44 o'clock next morning, with Mr. Douglas, I again boarded the Europe. We would not that the water than any steemer might have in. We returned to the Greece and told Capt. Thomas the condition of the Europe, and found there no more water than any steemer might have in. We returned to the Greece and told Capt. Thomas the condition of the Europe, which he mamediately did. I then set every one to two boats about 7a. m. Capt. Thomas he

L'AMERIQUE. DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE ABANDONMENT OF THE

STEAMER. The Courrier des Etats Unis publishes an account, given by two passengers of l'Amérique, of the abandonment of the steamer, from which the following is translated:

is translated:

We had tolerably fair weather from the day of our departure from New-York until Sanday, April 12, when the wind became a tempest and the sea began to rise. On Monday morning the horricane burst in all its tury. The wind blowing from the north-west, raised immense waves, which broke furiously on the bridge, sweeping off every movable object. The smokepipe was partially torn out of its place, and the water puring in the companion-ways, soon penetrated to all pairs of the steamer. At every moment shocks, caused by shipping vast quantities of water, were felt, and were followed by the gurgling sound of the water in its descent into the hold of the ship. Several times the flees were extinguished, but the pumps were worked and enough water was taken out to permit them to be lighted acain. During the night the storm continued unabated, so that it was almost impassible to manage the ship. For night of Monday and Tuesday morning the weather was atrocious, but the passengers preserved their colliness, and reposed entire confidence in the skill of the captain, who manifested throughout admirable pressure of mind. During Tuesday the wind abated and the sea became less furious. The vessel had only lost one boat, the best, of all which was carried off by a wave about 2 o'clock in the morning. All hands were set to work at at the pumps. Up to this time the passengers had not suspected there was a leak, but this dread fact soon became evident, for despite the vast quantities of water pumped out, it skill seemed to gain on the ship. The extinction of the fire causing a stoppace of the machinery, a consultation was held by the engineers and captain, and stop the leak.

In the saloon and cabins of the passengers nobody sus-

became evinent, for despite the vasianation. The extenction of the fire causing a stoppare of the machinery, a consultation was held by the engineers and captalin, and further unavailing searches were made to flad out and stop the leak.

In the saloon and cabins of the passengers nobody suspected anything. A few, however, feeling in the strange movements of the vessel something annormal, went on deck, and by the disordered motion perceived that the steamer had become ungovernable. Capt. Rousseau was on the bridge perfectly calm, saying nothing, but anxiously seanning the horizon. About 3 p. m. another effort was made to relight the fires and set the machinery in motion. Beds and chairs were demolished to provide fuel, but all was in vain. Then the anxiety became general. At this moment three sails were signled and the Amerique flung out signais of distress, to which the vessels responded by hastening towards the imperilled steamer. In the meantime Capt. Rousseau summoned all the passengers and crew on deck, and in a loud volce directed them all to be saim and prudent and to put on their life-preservers. The consternation produced by this significant order lasted but a few moments, for the reacting vessels were fast approaching, and it was supposed the work of transter would be easily accomplished despite the heavy waves. We were all struck, even at this moment of supreme danger, by the intropicity of the fromen and onsineers. At the command of the captain three brave people plunged arain into the deep, black mind formed by coal, ashes and sea-water, and tried to discover the leak; and this last effort failing, all efforts were directed toward saving the passengers.

The vessel which was nearest to l' Amèrique was the Norwerlan bark, which was about hair a mine from the steamer, and which did its best to reach the boats, and had the women and children who were fung to bim from the deck of the steamer and which had been to reach the most perfect asimposed. The passengers were very commentation of the passenger we

Garay was one of the last to leave the steamer, and that as he was about descending to one of the small boats he as he was shocked down by a mountainous wave which swept over the dock. When it had passed M. Garay had disappeared. Near the spot an arm was seen for an instant raised above the water—and that was all.

BASE BALL.

The Mutuals of this city played their first champtonship game this season, yesterday, with the new Hartford nine, at Hartford, and were defeated by a

The second game of the championship series between the Athleiic and Baitimore clubs was played in Philadelphia yesterday, and was witnessed by about 1.000 persons. The fielding of both nines was capital the Athietics doing the best batting. Following is the

score by innings: